Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1378.] TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

CONTINUATION OF

Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.

It is confidently aſſerted, that Eali Affendi is going to reſide at Paris as Ambaſſador from the Porte.

It appears that the French were, on the 5th of November, ſtill in poſſeſſion of the bridge of Huningen with a body of 9000 men. Nothing of any moment had taken place on the ſide of Kehl, or on the Lower Rhine, ſo late as the 10th.

A Spaniſh ſquadron of 19 ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates is arrived in the port of Toulon.

Gneral Clerk, Chief of the Topographical Department, has been appointed by the Directory, Ambaſſador to the court of Vienna, for which place he ſet out on the 17th inſt.

November 25.

Gen. Simcoe was yeſterday ſworn in before his Majeſty in Council, Governor of St. Domingo in the Weſt-Indies, for which place he is to ſet off immediately.

The Hamburgh mail, which became due yeſterday, had not arrived when this paper was put to preſs, nor had Government received any further intelligence from Paris.

Mr. Timms, the meſſenger, ſet out yeſterday, and not before, with diſpatches for lord Malmeſbury. Theſe it is generally conſidered, contain the final reſolution of government on the ſubject of the preſent negociation. Mr. Ellis, we underſtand, will have to deliver a verbel meſſage to his lordſhip.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer ſtationed at St. Marcou, dated Nov. 19, 1796.

"The troops which for ſome months paſt had lined the French coaſt oppoſite to theſe iſlands; have marched from thence, being, as I am informed, ordered to reinforce the armies on the Rhine. Even the ſignal poſts which, previous to theſe encampments, were eſtabliſhed along the ſhore, now appear abandoned: ſo urgent have been the wants of the French government for men. All the gun-boats have returned to England."

By the arrival of the Spaniſh fleet at Toulon, we are relieved from a late anxiety, leſt admiral Jervis ſhould be blockaded by them at Corſica.

A Flemiſh paper received yeſterday of the date of the 18th inſt. ſpeaks of a conſiderable commotion having manifeſted itſelf in different parts of Belgia, in conſequence of ſome violent proceedings of the French, and which is not a little promoted by the late ill ſucceſs of the latter on the Rhine. A conſiderable part of the army of Bournonville, it is ſaid, have been ordered to march to quell the diſturbances.

The court of Liſbon has poſitively refuſed to accede to the inſulting propoſition made to it by the court of Spain, viz.—to ſhut out all Engliſh veſſels from the ports of Portugal. The court of Spain offered only a period of ten days to decide on this momentous point, and to receive a categorical anſwer. The court of Liſbon returned one without delay—highly honorable to its own dignity, and replete with good faith to its Allies. It declared that it would remain true to its engagements with Great Britain.—Accordingly, when the laſt letters left Liſbon, it was expected that the Spaniſh forces would attack without delay.

Nothing is worſe than ill luck.—Sir Roger Curtis only left his ſtation off the port of Rochefort on the 3d inſt. in the evening, and Admiral Richery entered it on the 4th. We ſuppoſe his inſtructions were, to wait there no longer. His ſquadron met with moſt terrible gales of winds during its cruize.

The Paris Papers, which we received yeſterday afternoon by Expreſs, to the 19th inſt. inclusive, give an account of ſeveral changes which have taken place in the Naval appointments of the Republic.—Vice-Admiral Villaret Joyeuſe, who has till now engaged the confidence of the Government, both under the Committee of the Public Safety and the Directory, has been diſmiſſed from the command of the fleet at Breſt; and Citizen Marad le Gail has been appointed to ſucceed him—Twelve Poſt-Captains have alſo been diſmiſſed. Ten ſhips of the line, and 36 tranſports are preparing at Breſt for a ſecret expidition. At Toulon, Vice Admiral Martin has been replaced by Citizen Bouceps. The want of money is ſeverely felt at both ports. At the latter place 3000 artificers have been diſcharged, as it was found impoſſible to pay them.

"The Santa Margaritta of 38 guns, is gone up Hamoza to refit; the Edgar of 74 guns, and the Spitfire of 16 guns, are now going up.

"Came from Hamoaze, and ſailed for Falmouth, his majeſty's Phœbe of 38 guns, capt. Barlow; and Amazon of 30 guns, capt. Reynolds.

"Chapman of 24 guns is gone up to Hamoaze to refit."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 21.

"In conſequence of an order received this morning by the Telegraph, his majeſty's ſhips Latona of 38 guns, hon. capt. Legge, and Greyhound of 32 guns, capt. Young, immediately put to ſea.

"Admiral Gardner's ſquadron is ready, and will ſail in a few days to cruiſe on the coaſt of France.

"The Namur of 98 guns, capt. Whitehead; and Colloſſus of 74 guns capt. Grindall, are ordered to victual for the Mediteranean."

Extract of a letter from Deal, Nov. 21.

"Sailed thro' the Down's the General Pinckney, White, for Charleſtown. Remain the ſhips as per laſt. Wind S."

November 22.

"Sailed this morniug on a cruiſe to the Eaſtward, his majeſty's ſhips,

Melpomene	44	Capt. Sir C. Hamilton
La Nymphe	38	——Cook
Clyde	31	——Canningham.

The French Directory have announced the propoſition for an armiſtice with the Auſtrians, but it does not appear to have taken place except in regard to ſome out poſts.

Nothing deciſive on the ſubject of peace, but it is certain that negociations are on foot between the Emperor and the Republic.

Mr. Pitt has propoſed a mode of raſing reſources by ſubſcription.—

On the 25th Dec. the Carteret, Captain Taylor, ſpoke with the Andromache, of Philadelphia, Simon Kinſton, maſter, 35 days from Cadiz bound to New-York. Palma then bore S. E. 16 leagues. The head of her foremaſt was ſprung.

On the 16th January, ſpoke the Daniſh ſhip Northern Lion, of Altona, Capt. John Yantzen, maſter, from Hamburg and Tenneriffe, bound to Charleſton, out 54 days. lat. 23, 06, long. 57-09.

ARMY OF ITALY.

BUONAPARTE TO THE DIRECTORY.

General Quarters at Verona,

23 Brumaire, Nov. 13.

It is my duty to give you an account of the operations which have taken place ſince the 12th. I was informed on the 10th, that an Auſtrian corps was advancing, and had encamped upon the Piave; I diſpatched general Maſſena as ſoon as poſſible with a corps of obſervation, to Baſſano on the Crenta, with orders to retire to Vicenza the moment the enemy ſhould paſs the Piave: I ordered gen. Vaubois to attack the enemy's poſts on the Trentiu, and by all means to drive them from their poſition between the Lavis and the Brenta. The attack took place on the 12th, and a briſk reſiſtanee was made. Gen. Guiex went to St. Michel, and burnt the enemy's bridge. But the latter rendered our attack upon Saouzano to no purpoſe, and the 85th demi-brigade was hardly uſed in ſpite of its bravery. We have made 500 priſoners, and killed a great number of the enemy.

On the 13th, I ordered the attack upon Seguazano to be renewed, a place of which it was neceſſary we ſhould be in poſſeſſion, and being informed at the ſame time that the enemy had paſſed the Piave, I ſent out with Angerau's diviſion; we joined Maſſena's diviſion at Vicenza, and marched on the ſifteenth, and met the enemy, who had paſſed the Brenta, came upon them by ſurprize, and ſwept them from their firſt poſition. The action was ſharp, warm, and bloody; the advantage was ours; the enemy repaſſed the Brenta, and we remained in poſſeſſion of the field of battle; we made 500 priſoners, and killed conſiderably the greateſt number. We took one piece of cannon. Gen. Lanus was wounded with a ſabre. All the troops are covered with glory.

In the meanwhile the enemy had on the 13th attacked gen. Vaubois in ſeveral points, and threatened to take him in flank, which obliged the gen. to retreat to La Pietra, his right to the mountains, and his left to More.

On the 16th the enemy did not make their appearance, but on the 17th there was a moſt obſtinate battle, in which we took two pieces of cannon, and 1300 priſoners, but night coming on, a panic ſtruck one part of the troops.

The diviſion took its poſition on the 18th at Rivoli, and Corona, by a bridge which I had cauſed to be erected for that purpoſe. The loſs of the enemy muſt have been very conſiderable.

Being apprized of what was paſſing in Tyrol I haſtened to ſet out on the 17th at day break, and we arrived on the 18th at mid day at Varona.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 21ſt, having learnt that the enemy had ſet out from Montebello, and had encamped at Villa Neva, we went from Verona, and fell in with their advanced guard at St Martin. Angereau attacked it, routed it, and purſued it three miles; it eſcaped under night.

On the 22d, at day break, we found ourſelves in the preſence of the enemy. It was neceſſary to put them to flight. We attacked them with ſkill and bravery—Maſſena's diviſion attacked them on the left; gen. Angereau on the right. Our ſucceſs was complete. Gen. Angereau took the village of Cardera, and made 200 priſoners.

Maſſena made himſelf maſter of the riſing ground, turned the enemy about, and took five pieces of cannon; but the rain which fell in ſpouts, was ſucceeded by a cold ſleet, which a ſtrong wind blew in the faces of our ſoldiers, and favoured the enemy, who, being joined by a corps of reſerve which had not been beaten, regained the height. I have ſent off the 75th demi-brigade which was kept in reſerve. The two armies guard their poſition.

The weather continues very bad. To-day our troops take repoſe; to-morrow we ſhall regulate our operations by the movements of the enemy.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Bulletin of the Army of Italy.

General Quarters Verona. 23 Brumaire Nov 13.

On the 18th Brumaire, the diviſion of the Diviſionary General Vaubois took its poſition at Corona. The enemy's army is advanced from Viceza to Montebello, and from thence to St. Martin.

The General in chief has marched the corps which he had upon the Adige, which ſet out from Verona on the 21ſt, at three o'clock in the afternoon. It met the advanced guard of the enemy between St. Martin & St. Mitchel, which it routed, and purſued for the ſpace of three miles.

The next morning the two armies found themſelves in preſence of each other, and had a ſharp engagement. The weather was extremely bad; this did not prevent the French army, however, from diſlodging the enemy ſeveral times from their poſition, after having made about 700 priſoners. The General in Chief having been informed that the enemy were in motion upon the Lower Adige with a view of paſſing it, he marched, at day break, the whole body of the army to Verona.—The battle was very ſmart, the enemy's loſs was eſtimated very high. Launay, General of Brigade, has been killed.

Gentili, General of diviſion, Commander for the Republic in Corſica, at the head of a column of light-infantry, made himſelf maſter of the important height of Mortela, which has obliged the Engliſh fleet to evacuate the gulph of St. Florence.

Three Engliſh ſhips of war have been burnt in the port of Ajeccio.

(Signed) BERTHIER.

GERMAN ACCOUNTS.

VIENNA, November 12.

A meſſenger is arrived here from lord Malmeſbury at Paris, with diſpatches for the Engliſh miniſter at the Imperial court, who immediately after had a long conference with Baron Thurgut; our miniſter of ſtate. The diſpatches were dated Paris, the 27th October, and contained the anſwer of the directory to the firſt note preſented by lord Malmeſbury, in conſeqnence of which ſir Morton Eden has inquired of our cabinet, whether his Imperial majeſty could commiſſion and empower lord Malmeſbury to negociate a peace for Auſtria? It ſeems however, moſt likely, that an Imperial miniſter will be ſent to Paris to carry on the negociations jointly with the Engliſh negociator, although the French directory appears to be averſe to all ſorts of congreſs.

The 4000 troops of Heſſe Darmſtadt, which at firſt were to embark at Civita Vecchia, have now marched to Trieſte, from whence they are to be conveyed to Gibraltar.

November 15.

(FROM THE EXTRAORDINARY VIENNA COURT GAZETTE.)

The reports of field marſhal Baron Alvinzy, ſtate the following particulars reſpecting the battle of the 6th, near Baſſano and Fonteniva, the conſequences of which are highly important.

The poſition of the army was as follows:—twelve battalions were poſted near Fonteniva, and had their advanced poſts on the oppoſite banks of the Brenta; one battaljon was encamped near Cordigiano, to cover the communication of the other corps, and eleven battalions were near Baſſano.

On the 5th at break of day, accounts reached the field marſhal from all ſides, that Buonaparte had drawn in all his detachments from Leguano, Ferrara, Verona and Montebello, and even a part of his battering train; and had taken a poſition near Vicenza, with three diviſions. Theſe accounts having been found true on reconnoitering the enemy's poſition, the neceſſary diſpoſitions were made to meet them, in caſe they ſhould attempt an attack.

On the 6th, in the morning, the enemy attacked the van guard of field marſhal Provera, near Fonteniva, the report of which having reached field marſhal Alvinzy, the whole army was immediately ordered to advance, and two battalions were detached to Lenova, and one to Moroſdica, to threaten the enemy's flank and rear, and to force them to deſiſt from their attacks on field marſhal Provera. But theſe troops had ſcarce reached Lenova, with the enemy far ſuperior in force, attacked them with their uſual impetuoſity. Lenova was, with a conſiderable loſs on both ſides, ſeveral times taken and abandoned.

But as our troops had conſiderably ſuffered in this ſevere and conſtantly renewed attack, they were ordered to fall back into their former poſition, which extended from the mountains of the Sette Communi, by Moroſdice, beyond Lenova, as far as the Punta; and even on this poſition the enemy made ſeveral times the moſt furious attacks; but about the fall of night the conflict took a favorable turn, and the enemy were repulſed on all points.

Field Marſhal Provera was exactly in the ſame ſituation; and he ſtates, that his loſs on that day amounts to ſome thouſands in killed and wounded, but that very few were taken priſoners, which ſhews, that the troops were not thrown into confuſion. The field marſhal eſtimates the enemy's loſs at 4000 men.

The night put a period to the action, during which, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the field marſhal received the agreeable intelligence, that field marſhal lieutenant Davidovich had rendered himſelf maſter of Trent.

The ſituation of our troops having been much improved by this event, the field marſhal reſolved to attack the enemy on the 9th, in order vigorouſly to purſue the object of his expedition, if the enemy, on account of the ſevere loſs they ſuſtained on the 6th, ſhould not retreat.

The night after the battle, was employed to bring the troops to the different points aſſigned them, and to make the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the following day. At break of day the whole army was under arms, and ready for action. But on the return of the patroles, the field marſhal learnt that the enemy had fallen back. They would have been immediately purſued, but that field marſhal lieutenant Povera was obliged to re-eſtabliſh the bridge of Pontoons, broke down by the enemy, which was accompliſhed about noon.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, the army began to move forwards, both from Baſſano and Fonteniva, and at nine o'clock at night, reached the camp near Scalde-ferro; three battalions having been left on the right flank near Moroſdica, and the different columns ordered to form a junction between St. Pietro di Gu and Giolo. But no enemy was to be ſeen, except that the van guard of Provera's column overtook the rear of the French, which brought on a trifling ſkirmiſh between our troops and the enemy.

On the 8th, early in the morning, the field marſhal reviewed the diviſions of field marſhal lieutenants Provera and Quoſidanovich, and as it appeared to him indiſpenſably neceſſary cloſely to purſue the enemy, already thrown into confuſion, without allowing them time to rally and gather ſtrength, the army put itſelf in motion at ten o'clock in the morning, and purſued the enemy in three colums, as far as Vicenza. On our approach they drew in their advanced poſts, abandoned Vicenza, and retreated to Montebello.

The field marſhal ordered his vanguard, under general Hohenzollern, to take poſt at Altavilla, and the main body of his to occupy a poſition on the road to Verona, and was determined, in caſe the enemy ſhould not evacuate Montebello in the courſe of the night, to diſlodge them from thence the next morning.

The French General Anuſſe, who commanded the enemy's horſe and van guard, was ſeverely wounded, taken priſoner, and conducted to Vicenza.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.

A meſſenger is arrived here from lord Malmeſbury at Paris, with diſpatches for the Engliſh miniſter at the Imperial court, who immediately after had a long conference with Baron Thugut, our miniſter of ſtate. The diſpatches were dated Paris, the 27th Octobar, and contained the anſwer of the Directory to the firſt note preſented by lord Malmeſbury; in conſequence of which, ſir Morton Eden has inquired of our cabinet, whether his Imperial majeſty would commiſſion and empower lord Malmeſbury to negociate a peace for Auſtria! It ſeems moſt likely, however, that an Imperial miniſter will be ſent to Paris to carry on the negociations ſointly with the Engliſh negociator, although the French Directory appears to be averſe to all ſorts of congreſs.

The 4000 troops of Heſſe Darmſtadt, which at firſt were to embark at Civita Vecchia, have now marched to Trieſte, whence they are to be conveyed to Gibraltar.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 13.—Continued.

Mr. Harper ſaid, they had been informed farther revenue was wanted. Every gentleman who had advocated a ſyſtem of direct taxation, had taken pains to prove this, which was unneceſſary. He admitted the fact in the ampleſt extent. But there was another poſition of gentlemen in which he by no means agreed, viz. that the ſource of indirect taxation, would, if reſorted to, be unproductive, and that it had long ſince been exhauſted, conſequently, that we muſt have recourſe to a land tax to procure the neceſſary ſupplies. This ſtatement he entirely diſſented from. He was perſuaded this country poſſeſſed ample ſources of revenue, thro' eſtabliſhed channels, to raiſe all the money wanted. The queſtion, then, was one of expediency, whether this or that mode of raiſing revenue ſhall be adopted? And here he would obſerve, that however the tax was laid, it muſt be paid by the people; the poſſeſſor of the ſoil and conſumer muſt pay. The whole queſtion was, which way will be the moſt convenient to draw the ſum wanted from them? Whether by a circuitous and indirect mode, or by a direct and poſitive method? In comparing theſe different modes of taxation, it would be neceſſary to take a view of the difference of circumſtances which diſtinguiſhed this country from others, of whoſe practice in this reſpect we had ſome knowledge.

He confeſſed there were great difficulties attending this ſubject. He was not aſhamed to confeſs himſelf very unequal not only to the taſk of indicating to the houſe what meaſures would be proper to be taken, but even of judging for himſelf on the ſubject. It was a ſubject which had engaged for a long time the beſt talents of this country, and there ſtill exiſted a diviſion of opinion about which was the beſt mode of raiſing revenue; but, when an Individual was called upon to form a judgment, however difficult the taſk may be, he muſt take ſome courſe or other, and in his choice he could only be directed by his own underſtanding, improved and informed by the experience of others.

Since the ſubject was full of difficulties on all ſides, he ſaid, they had only to chuſe between evils. He was of opinion that whatever objections might be brought againſt the ſyſtem of indirect taxation, that the inconveniences of that ſyſtem were far leſs than thoſe which would be found in a ſyſtem of direct taxation. With reſpect to a land tax, or tax on real property, there were circumſtances in which he believed it the very beſt mode of raiſing revenue which could be adopted, viz. in a country where wealth & population were equally diffuſed throughout the whole territory; were markets were, of courſe, every where convenient; where a farmer could eaſily exchange his labour for another man's labour, or where produce ſold every where at nearly the ſame price. In ſuch a country, he believed a land tax was a very good tax; there the ratio upon which ſuch a tax might be equally laid, was readily attainable; but, in our country, he ſaid, the ſituation of things was totally different.

It was well known, that the great population and wealth of this country lay near the ſea coaſt, and that, in proportion as it was receded from, the population became thin and the country comparatively poor by being far removed from a market for the produce of the ſoil. The exchange againſt a man removed 300 miles from the coaſt was ſo great, that much of what he ſent to market was waſted by the expence of conveyance. Hence reſults, ſaid he, the ſcarcity of money which exiſts in the interior of a country like ours, which renders the payment of a ſmall ſum inconvenient, and this difficulty cannot be removed by any regulation which can be introduced. A man on the Monongahela called upon for twenty ſhillings, would find it lie heavier upon him than a farmer on the Delaware would find twenty pounds lie upon him, as he would experience more than twenty times the difficulty in procuring the money; for, from the ſcarcity of circulating medium, in remote ſituations, it was almoſt impoſſible to convert the moſt valuable articles of produce into money, whilſt perſons living near a good market were able to ſell the moſt trifling articles for a good price.

Theſe obſervations were ſo well verified in that part of the country with which he was beſt acquainted, that though the moſt equitable valuation had taken place, yet a tax which had been laid in conſequence of that valuation, had been collected with the greateſt difficulty.

It would be found, therefore, from theſe ſtatements (for the truth of which he appealed to every gentleman who had thought upon the ſubject) that let direct taxes be laid in whatever manner they might, they would bear extremely hard in ſome caſes, though they might be perfectly light in others. This he conſidered as one of the greateſt objections to a land tax, an objection which did not exiſt in European countries, as they are full of inhabitants, and the farmer had every where a market for his produce.

Indirect taxes, on the contrary, Mr. H. ſaid, were collected with facility, and were voluntarily paid. If a man found himſelf pinched for money, he might refrain from purchaſing, at leaſt for a time, of ſuch articles as were taxed, and not immediately neceſſaries of life, or he would make a leſs quantity ſerve him; but a direct tax could not be avoided, however unable a man might be to pay it. Hence, he ſaid, would ariſe executions and a variety of diſtreſs amongſt that claſs of citizens who were unable to meet the demands of government.

Another objection, not leſs ſtrong, to direct taxation, was the impoſſibility of apportioning ſuch a tax equally. He ſaid impoſſibility, and he was warranted in the expreſſion. He was deſirous of hearing how the committee of Ways and Means meant to apportion and collect this tax; but this information was withheld, and they were called upon to agree to the principle without any plan of carrying it into effect. He ſaid it was impoſſible from two cauſes; firſt, from markets being remote in ſome parts and convenient in others, and conſequently land being of much leſs value in ſome parts than in others, and from the vaſt inequality which took place in proportion to population and to the improved or unimproved ſtate of agriculture. So that ſome parts of the ſame diſtrict was of much more value than others, and even ſome farms more than others, from the ſuperior ſkill and induſtry of their preſent poſſeſſors, or of thoſe who heretofore poſſeſſed them. There was no part of the country, he ſaid, where this remark would not be verified. Combine with this circumſtance, the contiguity and diſtance from markets, and the impoſſibility of an equal apportionment would appear evident. Nor was the diſtance from a market alone to be conſidered; bad roads were an inſurmountable objection in ſome parts of the country. How theſe difficulties were to be overcome, he was at a loſs to ſee. He believed ſuch a tax could not be laid with any degree of juſtice. It had been attempted in ſome ſtates; in ſome it had been found impracticable, and in others attended with very great inconvenience. In the ſtate which he repreſented, it had been attempted upon a principle which ſeemed to be generally approved; but it had been found that a man who poſſeſſed land of four times the value of

his neighbour, paid no higher a tax than he who poſſeſſed the poor land.

What, ſaid Mr. H. muſt then be done? Would you reſort to an aſſeſſment? If ſo, you embrace an immenſe expenſe. For an aſſeſſor to go through the United States, and to claſs every farm according to its value, would not only be very expentive, but it would require a very long time to accompliſh ſuch a buſineſs; and the expenſe could not be ſtated at leſs than from twenty to forty per cent. the firſt year upon the ſum raiſed. And to preſerve any thing like a juſt valuation, it muſt frequently be repeated, as from emigration, and a variety of other cauſes, the value of property was continually changing, and thereby the expenſe would become very heavy. Beſides, from the attachments and intereſts of the perſons employed on ſuch an occaſion, there would be no certainty of obtaining a juſt valuation.

Viewing all theſe objections, therefore, he believed it would be allowed, if it was not impoſſible, it was at leaſt impracticable to any good effect to lay an equal land tax. In other countries, he ſaid, theſe difficulties did not exiſt. The rent of property afforded a certain criterion by which to judge of its value, and there was therefore no difficulty in forming a juſt apportionment.

Theſe objections, he remarked, could not be urged againſt indirect taxation; but there were other objections. They were told that the ſource of indirect taxation was ſo far exhauſted, that to encreaſe theſe taxes would riſk the introduction of ſmuggling, by which the morals of individuals would be deſtroyed, and the revenue diminiſhed. Theſe, he allowed, if true, were very ſerious objections; but he denied their truth. How did it appear that this ſource had been ſo much exhauſted that no addition could be made without introducing ſmuggling? There was no ſtatement to prove this; but he believed he ſhould produce a ſtatement which would prove the contrary. He believed the duties on ſeveral articles were rapidly increaſing. This proved that the duty was paid with eaſe and convenience, and that it might be augmented withont danger. But they were told, that whilſt the revenue depended upon commeree, it was in the power of foreign nations greatly to embarraſs it, and utterly to deſtroy it by a war with this country. The propriety was therefore urged of transferring the taxes from ſources which might be ſo affected to internal ſources.

Theſe objections, Mr. H. ſaid, deſerved to be very ſeriouſly weighed. He believed them to be infinitely the moſt ſolid which could be urged againſt this mode of taxation; and if true in their whole extent, would afford real ground of objection. But, in the firſt place, it may be remarked, we are already in this predicament, as our reſources depend upon duties ariſing from foreign articles imported; and we ſhould be no more ſo, by increaſing thoſe duties, ſince we were as effectually under that influence whilſt five millions were drawn from that ſource, as if double the ſum was drawn from it. He would aſk, if the danger was increaſed by increaſing the duty? He believed not; but that the benefits would be increaſed, without increaſing the danger or evil.

He believed, however, that this objection was ſo ſolid as to command attention, and to require us to ſhape our courſe accordingly. He believed it was adviſable for them to turn their eyes from foreign to domeſtic ſources of revenue, and commence a ſyſtem, which may be increaſed as neceſſity may require, and upon which may be transferred a part at leaſt of that duty which is at preſent drawn from foreign ſources. This, he thought, was ſound policy, and this would be found to be his intention.

There was another point of view, in which the plan he ſhould propoſe recommended itſelf. They all knew money was immediately wanted. They were not to project a revenue which would be wanted by and by; 1,200,000 dollars were wanted immediately. This ſum, he ſaid, might immediately be drawn from eſtabliſhed channels; but how long a time, he aſked, would it take to raiſe it by a direct tax? Thoſe who were beſt acquainted with the ſubject, would be able to ſay there was always great uncertainty in new ſources of revenue, particularly when the object of taxation was entirely untried. Circumſtances might hereafter juſtify a transfer of a part of this tax, but, at preſent, the ſyſtem of taxes already organized, ſhould be reſorted to, as in that there could be no deception; they would only have to aſk for the money and it would be there.

He believed it would be unneceſſary to extend any farther his general obſervations on the introduction of this ſubject: he ſhould now ſubmit to the committee a ſketch of objects which he meant to propoſe in place of a direct tax on land. He did not mean this as a complete ſyſtem; ſome of the articles might perhaps be properly enough ſtruck out, and others introduced. He intended more to recommend the plan than any particular object. He would, however, point out the ſources which had ſtruck him as proper to be reſorted to, and leave the committee to determine upon the propriety of adopting or rejecting them.

Salt at preſent paid 12 cents per buſhel, and the clear increaſe of duty from 1793 to 1795, had been from 247,000 to 345,000 dollars. This increaſe, he ſaid, proved that the preſent duty was no way burdenſome, as the conſumption had greatly increaſed. He therefore propoſed an addition of 12 cents per buſhel, which would make an increaſe of duty at leaſt 300,000 dollars. If it was thought this was too great an increaſe, a leſs might be adopted. It might be ſaid this was taxing a neceſſary of life; but, he ſaid, if ſalt were taxed, he could uſe what he pleaſed of it; but the ſame remark would not hold good with reſpect to a tax on land. Three buſhels of ſalt would ſerve a laboring man, his wife and three or four children a year, or admitting it to be four buſhels, this additional duty would only amount to half a dollar, and what portion of a land tax would fall lighter than this! It would be ſaid ſalt was uſed for cattle alſo. The quantity uſed for this purpoſe, he believed, was ſmall. A buſhel of ſalt would be enough for 30 cattle in a year, but if it were two buſhels, the additional duty would only be a quarter of a dollar, which would not be felt by a man who kept this number of cattle; and if his number was larger, and he were a dealer, thoſe to whom he ſold them would pay the duty. The ſame obſervation would hold good with reſpect to ſalt uſed in ſalting up proviſions for ſale.

His next object was an augmentation of the tax on foreign merchandize which at preſent paid 10 per cent. ad valorem. This duty, he ſaid, had increaſed from 1793 to '95 from 455,000 to 1,781,000 dollars. There had, indeed, been a ſmall increaſe of duty between 1793 and 1794, which operated in 1794, but the increaſe of duty had not been by any means equal to this increaſed produce; and this being the caſe, it might be concluded the duty had been paid with convenience, and that it would bear an augmentation, and more particularly if it was recollected that the articles included in this claſs, were moſtly articles of luxury and expence, and conſequently fair objects of taxation, ſince the tax would fall upon the rich conſumers. Perhaps, he ſaid, there might be ſome articles of neceſſity in the liſt, which might be deducted, without making a material difference in his calculation. He would propoſe to augment this claſs of articles to 15 per cent. which would produce 500,000 dollars.

He would propoſe alſo to augment that claſs of goods which at preſent paid 12½ per cent. ad valorem. The duty on theſe from 1793 to 1795 had increaſed from 83,000 to 645,000 dollars. This duty having increaſed five-fold (allowing for a ſmall increaſe of duty as in the former caſe) it might very well be augmented, eſpecially as the articles in this claſs were alſo artieles of expence and luxury. Suppoſe 2 1-2 per cent. added to this claſs, it would produce 100,000 dollars.

His next object was that claſs of foreign merchandize which at preſent paid 15 per cent. The net revenue of this claſs in 1793 was 81,000, in 1794, 362,000, in 1795, 885,000 dollars. This claſs of articles, he ſaid, was exceedingly numerous, and comprized many articles of general conſumption by all claſſes of the community, but alſo ſome of expence. Perhaps it would not be adviſable to increaſe the duty very much on this claſs, particularly as many of the articles were ſuch as were manufactured in this country, and to increaſe the duty too much, might encourage a monopoly amongſt our manufacturers at home, which he would wiſh to avoid.—He ſhould think, however, 25 per cent. upon the preſent amount might very well be laid, which would produce 100,000 dollars.

Madeira Wine was an article, the duty upon which might be increaſed, though it was already pretty high. In 1793 this duty had produeed 117,000 dollars, 1794, 152,000, in 1785, 190,000 dollars. The conſumption it appeared had increaſed very conſiderably and he thought it would at leaſt bear 10 per cent. upon the preſent duty, which would produce 15,000 dollars. He believed this might be done; but if it ſhould be doubtful, it might be dropped without inconvenience.

Sherry, Liſbon, and certain other unenumerated wines, the duties upon which he believed had increaſed more than upon Madeira, he propoſed an augmentation which ſhould be equal to 15,000 dollars.

Foreign Spirits not diſtilled from grain, was amongſt the objects on which an augmentation might take place. This artiele produced in 1793, 898,000 dollars in 1794, 1,492,000, in 1795, 1,400,000. The drawback in 1795 had been greater than the preceeding year. He would augment this duty 10 per cent. on preſent amount, which would produce 100,000 dollars.

Bohea Tea was an article of great conſumption, which at preſent paid 10 cents per lb. In 1793 this article had produced 163,000 dollars, in 1794, 226,000, and in 1795, 222,000. He ſaid he was not ſo certain with reſpect to the propriety of increaſing the duty upon this article as upon others. The ſmallneſs of its bulk made it a convenient article for ſmuggling, and it would not therefore, be prudent to advance the duty too high upon it. He thought, however, 10 per cent might be added to it, which would produce 20,000 dollars.

Brown Sugar, he ſaid now paid 1¼ cent per lb. It had poduced in 1793, 646,000 dollars, in 1794 510,000, in 1795, 707,000 dollars. This duty of 1 1-2 cent having been found a very light duly, being more ſo than the duty upon moſt other foreign articles, he propoſe to augment it one cent per lb. which would produce 400,000 dollars.

Theſe augmentations added together, he ſaid, would amount to 1,450,000 dollars.

This ſum, he believed, might be very well raiſed by additional impoſts, which was a greater ſum than was wanted; 1,200,000 dollars being the eſtimated ſum required. The augmentations which he had propoſed might therefore be greatly reduced. This additionaly revenue, he ſaid, would be raiſed without an increaſe of expence of one cent in the pound, by a ſyſtem of collection already eſtabliſhed, and underſtood, and might be produced without delay.

He propoſed alſo that 100,000 dollars ſhould be raiſed by a tax on ſtamps, and 150, or 200,000 by a tax on windows.

He propoſed theſe, he ſaid, not ſo much with a view of immediate revenue, but as a means of transferring by degrees the revenue from foreign to domeſtic ſources. He had no doubt that a tax on ſtamps might be made to produce 500,000 dollars, and a tax on windows 4,000,000 if wanted. This might alſo be done with great facility, and would be infinitely preferable to a land tax, as it would fall equally upon all parts of the Union. He was not ſure but a tax upon hearths might not be ſtill better; and by theſe meaſures they would ſee how far they could go in drawing revenue from internal inſtead of foreign ſources.

This, he ſaid, muſt be gradual. The firſt thing neceſſary was to organize a tax, which might take ſeveral years to bring to perfection. In the mean time, they ſhould get what was immediately wanted from the ſources he had already pointed out; and in caſe of future wants, they could have recourſe to the ſtamp and window or hearth tax.

Mr. Harper concluded with ſaying, he was ſenſible the plan he had propoſed was an imperfect one; but as gentlemen had been cautioned againſt objecting to the ſyſtem of direct taxation, except they produced a ſubſtitute, he had produced this, which might be added to or diminiſhed from, as the committee ſhould ſee proper. He was convinced of the neceſſity of further revenue, and he believed that the patriotiſm of the people of this country would induce them to pay whatever tax they might be convinced was neceſſary.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee to whom it was referred to enquire whether any and what amendments were neceſſary in the act relative to the military eſtabliſhment, made a report, recommending ſundry alterations, the principal of which was the repeal of that part of the act which relates to light dragoons, and to a major-general and his ſtaff The report was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Madiſon, from the committee to whom was referred the confidential communication received from the Preſident of the United States, a few days ago, gave notice that he had a report to make on the ſubject. The houſe and galleries were accordingly cleared.

This buſineſs finiſhed, the houſe

Adjourned till Monday.

Philadelphia, February 7.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated January 27, 1797.

"Our allies are playing the devil with us where they can take hold, here we are weaning faſt from our fraternizing qualities. The Yankees are as much exaſperated againſt them, ſo you ſee what changes a little time brings about."

—

Married on Saturday evening laſt, by the Rev. Doctor Rogers, Mr. JOHN HOWE, to Miſs ELIZA FLINTHAM, both of this city.

—

COMMUNICATIONS.

The French party ſeem very ſure that an envoy extraordinary will be ſent to France—becauſe they inſiſt that the very ſame meaſure ſhould now be meted out to France that was meted to Britain in 1794. If they think thus, is it not ſtrange that they do not propoſe an embargo? Does their own conduct make no precedent for another call exactly ſimilar, putting France inſtead of England? Why are they ſilent about ſequeſtration of French debts and property? Why do they not prohibit all commercial intercourſe with France and her colonies? Yet theſe are the men who boaſt of a majority in one houſe of Congreſs, and nevertheleſs have charged the friends of order with partiality and inconſiſtency, as if a minority were anſwerable for what they cannot do, and as if they thought the taſk eaſier to make the charge againſt others than to anſwer it themſelves. Facts are ſtubborn things.

—

Colonel Pickering is attacked by a drowſy ſceptic, yclep'd "a citizen" on the ſcore of ignorance, becauſe he was not ſo learned in the treachery of courts, as to *diſbelieve* every thing that the Miniſters of Louis the 16th, *ſaid, publiſhed*, or *did!* A Secretary of State here is to act the part of a member of a Democratic Society—to believe every thing untrue that any government aſſerts; and to act upon any thing ſooner than the evidence of facts and the beſt authentic documents. The moral ſpirit of this country is not debaſed enough to ſanction this ſort of political decyphering. When ever it becomes neceſſary, however, in ſelf defence, good maſter citizen has told us in what diplomatic corps we may find a maſter key to the cyphers.

—

It has been been frequently and juſtly remarked that a habit of falſehood really bewilders ſome perſons. When once accuſtomed to repreſent things *as they are not*, they loſe the nice and ready diſcernment of the impreſſion that facts make upon thoſe who are uſed to ſeeing and repreſenting them *as they are*. The character of public men is a fact of this ſort—it is in reality the impreſſion that the public has taken reſpecting ſuch men. When we ſpeak of a Congreſs man's or Secretary's character, we do not confine it to one man's private judgment, nor even to that which would generally prevail, if the foibles and weakneſſes of the character in queſtion were trumpeted abroad. The actual impreſſion on the public decides what is called, character, a word which imports that we ſpeak of what *is*, not what *might* be.

Theſe obſervation lead one to remark on the great blindneſs of the diſorganizers as to facts. Their little junto has ſo long brooded over the tales that are hatched in their midnight meetings, that they loſe all knowledge of the judgment that the impartial and reſpectable public has definitively paſſed upon the characters they have ſlandered. The Preſident and the heads of the Departments are mentioned in the Jacobin Gazettes, as having ſunk very low in the eſtimation of the Citizens—and this they lately tell the very public which at the moment is ſolicitous to evince its unbounded reſpect for the Preſident, and which is alſo reading the able, perſpicuous and maſterly report of one Secretary on the Land Tax, and the excellent and irrefragable diplomatic letter of another.

The Jacobins miſtake their own opinions for that of the public, and they become once more as they have been invariably heretofore the dupes of their own credulity and malice.

—

The anarchiſts are ſure that an extra envoy will be ſelected for a French miſſion from the Democratic corps. It might indeed pleaſe France to ſee ſuch an one, becauſe Charles de la Croix would anſwer our end no worſe and that of France no better than a true Democrat. The man who would have ſubjected Mr. Jay in 1782 to the Count de Vergennes has given proof of his gallicifm and might poſſeſs and deſerve the confidenee of every body, but his own countrymen. Yet however *experience* has not much encouraged the ſelection of Jacobin miniſters or corporals. *The burnt child dreads the fire.*

—

EXTRACT

From the Speech of Governor ADAMS, to the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, on the 27th January.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

"I think it a duty incumbent upon me to acquaint you, and our fellow citizens at large, that having arrived to a ſtage of life, marked in holy writ, and verified by conſtant experience as a time of labor and ſorrow, it is highly proper both upon my own account, as well as that of the public, to decline the future ſuffrages of my fellow citizens for the office I have now the honor to ſuſtain. I have had this in contemplation near a twelve month paſt. The infirmities of age render me an unfit perſon, in my own opinion, and very probably in the opinion of others, to continue in this ſtation; and I mention it now, that thoſe of the Electors who may probably be too warmly attached to me, may not nullify their own votes by giving them for me. I have always been convinced that many others might have been found to fill my place, to greater advantage to the commonwealth than is now or ever has been in my power.—In the civil department during the times of war and of peace, I have ſerved her in various ſtations to the beſt of my ability, and I hope with general approbation; and I can ſay with truth, that I have not enriched myſelf in her ſervice. My warmeſt thanks are juſtly due to my conſtituents for the confidence they have placed in me. When I ſhall be releaſed from the burthens of my public ſtation, I ſhall not forget my country.—Her welfare and happineſs, her peace and proſperity, her liberty and independence will always have a great ſhare in the beſt wiſhes of my heart."

—

TREATY OF PEACE,

Between the French Republic and the infant Duke of Parma—concluded under the mediation of Spain.

The moſt important conditions follow:

There ſhall be peace and amity between theſe ſtates.

The reſpective powers ſhall not aſſiſt in any way each others enemies.

The French emigrants ſhall neither ſtop nor dwell upon the duke's territories.

All ſequeſtration of property are done away on either part.

The ſtipulations of Buonaparte, on the 20th Floreal, are to be ſtrictly and ſolely obſerved.

The republican troops have free paſſage through the territories of the duke.

Neither power can permit this paſſage to the troops of the other's enemies.

There is no reſtriction upon the commerce of each country, but the neceſſary duties of each country, and preference is accorded to the inhabitants of each country. Theſe mutual duties are to be fixed by a ſeparate convention.

The exportation of French merchandize through the eſtates of the duke ſhall pay only a duty of tranſit or paſſage, and not of importation. This being intended for the maintenance of bridges and repairs of roads—articles tranſmitted by rivers or navigable canals, ſhall pay no duties.

In execution of the 6th article of the Hague treaty, concluded the 22d Floreal, third year, the preſent peace is declared alſo with the Batavian republic.

(Signed) CHARLES DE LA CROIX,
COUNT POLITI,
LOUIS BOLLA.

Paris, November 6.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

His royal highneſs gives up one-fourth of the duties of entry upon merchandize coming from the ſoil of the republic, its colonies, and fiſheries, for his interior conſumption, and of export on the articles of his produce deſigned for the republic, upon a reciprocal advantage allowed him with them, namely, on their importations from his territories, and their exports intended for his ſubjects.

New Theatre.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 8,
Will be preſented, (for the fourth time) an Hiſtorical Play, called

Columbus;

Or, A WORLD DISCOVERED,
WITH NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, DRESSES AND DECORATIONS.

The muſic compoſed by Mr. Reinagle.

The proceſſions and Pageant by Mr. Byrne.

In this Play the manners and cuſtoms of Mexico and Peru characterize the firſt diſcovered nations of America. Such deviation from Hiſtorical truth was deemed neceſſary for dramatic effect, and has enabled the author to introduce the pathetic Tale of CORA AND ALONZO, from Marmontel's *Incas*.

The PROLOGUE will be ſpoken by Mr. WIGNELL.

SPANISH PARTY.

Columbus,	Mr. *Cooper*
Alonzo,	Mr. *Moreton*
Harry Herbert,	Mr. *Wignell*
Doctor Dolores,	Mr. *Harwood*
Bribon,	Mr. *Francis*
Roldan,	Mr. *Fox*
Valverdo,	Mr. *Darley*
Moſcoſo,	Mr. *Bliſſett*
Captain,	Mr. *M'Donald*
1ſt Spaniard,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
2d Spaniard,	Mr. *Morgan*

INDIANS.

Orozimbo,	Mr. *Warren*
Solaſco,	Mr. *L'Eſtrange*
Catalpo,	Mr. *Warrell*
Cuto,	Mr. *J. Warrell*
Cora,	Mrs. *Merry*
Nelti,	Mrs. *Francis*
Prieſteſſes of the Sun,	Mrs. *L'Eſtrange*, Mrs. *Mechtler*, &c.

Indian Women,—Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Doctor, Miſs Milbourne, Miſs Oldfield. Miſs L'Eſtrange, Miſs Bates, Miſs Anderſon, and M'elle Sophie.

In act 1.
A PROCESSION OF INDIANS, and the firſt Landing of COLUMBUS.

In act 3.
REPRESENTATION OF A STORM AND EARTHQUAKE;
With a Grand Eruption from a Volcano.

In act 4.
A MARCH of SACRIFICE, and Proceſſion to the Execution of CORA.

The whole to conclude with *A GRAND PAGEANT.*

The ſcene of the Volcano deſigned by J. Richards, Eſq. R. A. principal Scene Painter to Covent-Garden Theatre.

The reſt of the Scenery deſigned by Mr. Milbourne, and the whole executed by him and under his direction.

Machiniſt, Mr. Lenthall.

The dreſſes deſigned by Mr. Gibbons.

—

To which will be added,
A FARCE, called

Love à-la-Mode;

Or, THE HUMOURS OF THE TURF.
[Written by Charles Macklin, Eſq.]

Sir Calaghan O'Bralaghan	Mr. *Warren*
Sir Archy M'Sarcaſm	Mr. *Bates*
Squire Groom	Mr. *Harwood*
Beau Mordecai	Mr. *Francis*
Sir Theodore Goodchild	Mr. *Warrell*
Servant	Mr. *Mitchell*
Charlotte	Mrs. *Harvey*

☞ The Public are reſpectfully informed, that the new comedy of The Way to get married is in preparation, and will be ſpeedily brought forward; after which Columbus will neceſſarily be laid aſide.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's book-ſtore, No. 50 High-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain riſe preciſely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1797.

We are happy to learn that the *Philadelphia Gazette* will be continued by Mr. Andrew Brown, Son of the late Mr. Andrew Brown; he is a young gentleman of handsome acquirements, and, we doubt not will merit a continuance of that distinguished public patronage which the Philadelphia Gazette has so amply enjoyed.

Married, last Thursday evening by the Right Rev. Dr. White, Dr. F. YOUNG, of this City, to Miss FRANCES HOLIDAY, of Bermuda.

The Eastern Mail had not arrived when this Paper went to Press.

Yesterday arrived here, in a ship from Marseilles, Monsr. de Montpensier and Monsr. de Beaujolois, brothers of Monsr. d'Orleans.

They have left France with a passport from the Executive Directory, to come and reside amongst the good friends and allies of their country.

COMMUNICATION.

The expression that Archduke Charles would prove the best negociator for this country was probably enough never used by the gentleman to whom it is ascribed by a Jacobin gazette. However that may be, it is almost as easy to vindicate as to misrepresent it.

In the first place the Archduke Charles would not leave the terms entirely to the Frenchthemselves, which the more than half Frenchman whom the party would employ directed Mr. Jay to do in 1782.

But the question really is this, Do the successes of the Austrians tend to the good or evil of this country as it respects France? The uncontrouled power of France has excited her to abuse the rights of the Italian and other states. The same cause has led her to attempt to cut off the trade of England with this country. This is the true motive of all her conduct, as the declarations of the French themselves have clearly proved. Now do our patriots chuse to avow their unabated wishes that France may go on conquering and to conquer till the trade and independence of America are as low at her feet as that of Tuscany and Sardinia! With less power she will no doubt effect more moderation and treat neutrals better in proportion as she comes down again from the imaginary throne of universal dominion to that level which will oblige her to respect the rights and fulfil the duties prescribed by the laws of nations. Not wishing to see my native country, plundered and oppressed as it is, I wish success to those who are fighting our despoilers androbbers. May France keep her independence and gain finally that liberty which she has so much abused and outraged; but may her power never be so augmented as to put our rights and sovereignty at her mercy.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE WARNING No. II.

INDEPENDENT of the commands of honor, the coolest calculations of interest forbid our becoming the instruments of the ambition of France, by associating with her in the war. The question is no longer the establishment of liberty on the basis of republican government. This point the enemies of France have ceased to dispute. The question now is whether she shall be aggrandized by new acquisitions, and her enemies reduced by dismemberment, to a degree which may render her the mistress of Europe, and consequently in a great measure of America. This is truly the remaining subject of contention.

They who understood the real strength and resources of France before the present war, knew that she was intrinsically the most powerful nation of Europe. The incidents of the war have displayed this fact in a manner which is the astonishment of the world. If France can finally realize her present plan of aggrandizement, she will attain to a degree of greatness and power, which if not counteracted by internal disorder, will tend to make her the terror and the scourge of nations. The spirit of moderation in a state of overbearing power is a phenomenon, which has not yet appeared, and which no wise man will expect ever to see. It is certain that a very different spirit has hitherto marked the career of the new republic; and it is due to truth to add, that the ardent, impetuous, and military genius of the French, affords perhaps less prospect of such a spirit in them than in any other people.

'Twere therefore contrary to our true interest to assist in building up this colossus to the enormous size at which she aims. 'Twere a policy as short sighted as mean to seek safety in a subserviency to her views as the price of her clemency. This at best would be but a temporary respite from the rod; if indeed that can be called a respite, which is of itself the sacrifice of a real to a nominal independence.

These reflections are not designed to rouse a spirit of hostility against France, or to inculcate the idea that we ought of choice to participate in the war against her. They are intended merely to fortify the motives of honor, which forbid our stooping to be *compelled*, either to submit without resistance to a virtual war on her part, or to avert her blows by engaging in the war on her side.

When it was the opinion, that France was defending the cause of Liberty, it was a decisive argument against embarking with her in the contest, that it would expose us to hazards and evils infinitely disproportioned to the assistance we could render. Now that the question plainly is, whether France shall give the law to mankind, the addition of our opposition to her plan could have too little influence upon the event to justify our willingly encountering the certain dangers and mischiefs of the enterprise. 'Tis our true policy to remain at peace, if we can, to negotiate our subjects of complaint as long as they shall be at all negotiable, to defer a resort to arms 'till a last effort of negotiation shall have demonstrated that there is no alternative, but the surrender of our sovereignty or the defence of it—that the only option is between infamy or war. But if unhappily this period shall ever arrive, it will impose a sacred and indispensable duty—to meet the contest with firmness, and relying on a just providence, confidently to commit the issue to the God of Battles.

While it is a consolation to know, that our government, on this as on other trying occasions, will act with perfect prudence, and will do every thing that honor permits to preserve peace; Yet it is not to be forgotten that there is a point at which forbearance must stop—beyond which moderation were baseness—where we must halt and make a stand for our rights or cease to pretend to any.

When the indiscriminate seizure of our vessels by British cruisers under the order of the sixth of November 1793, had brought our affairs with Great Britain to a crisis, which led to the measure of sending a special envoy to that country to obtain relief and reparation, it was well understood that the issue of that mission was to determine the question of peace or war between the two nations. In like manner, it is to be expected that our executive will make a solemn and final appeal to the justice and interest of France, will insist in mild but explicit terms on the renunciation of the pretension to intercept the lawful commerce of neutrals with the enemies of France and the institution of some equitable mode of ascertaining and retributing the losses which the excesse of it has inflicted upon our merchants. If the experiment shall fail, there will be nothing left but to repel aggression and defend our commerce and independence. The resolution to do this will then be imposed on the government by a painful but irresistible necessity, and it were an outrage to the American name and character to doubt that the people of the United States will approve the resolution, and will support it with a constancy worthy of the justice of their cause, and of the glory they have heretofore deserved and acquired.

No: let this never be doubted! The servile minions of France—those who have no sensibility to injury but when it comes from Great Britain, who are unconscious of any rights to be protected against France, who, at a moment when the public safety more than ever demands a strict union between the people and their government, traiterously labour to detach them from it, and to turn against the government for pretended faults, the resentment which the real oppressions of France ought to inspire—these wretched men will discover in the end, that they are as insignificant as they are unprincipled—They will find that they have vainly flattered themselves with the co-operation of the great body of those men with whom the spirit of party has hitherto associated them—In such an extremity the adventitious discriminations of party will be lost in the patriotism and pride of the American character. Good citizens of every political denomination will remember that they are Americans—that when their country is in danger, the merit or demerit of particular measures is no longer a question—that it is the duty of all to unite their efforts to guard the national rights, to avert national humiliation, and to withstand the imposition of a foreign yoke. The true and genuine spirit of 1776, not the vile counterfeits of it which so often disgust our eyes and our ears, will warm every truly American heart, and light up in it a noble emulation to maintain inviolate the rights, and unsullied the honor of the American nation. It will be proved, to the confusion of all false patriots, that we did not break the fetters of one foreign tyranny to put on those of another. It will be again proved to the world that we understand our rights and have the courage to defend them.

But there is still ground to hope that we shall not be driven to this disagreeable extremity. The more deliberate calculations of France will probably rescue us from the present embarrassment. If she perseveres in her plan, she must inevitably add all the neutral powers to the number of her enemies. How will this fulfil the purpose of destroying the commerce of Great Britain? The commerce of those powers with France will then intirely cease, and be turned more extensively into the channels of Great Britain, protected by her navy, with the co-operation of the maritime force of those powers. The result will be the reverse of what is projected by the measure. The commerce and revenue of Britain will in all likelihood be augmented rather than diminished; and her arms will receive an important reinforcement.

Violent and unjust measures commonly defeat their own purpose. The plan of starving France was of this description and operated against the views of its projectors. The plan now adopted by France of cutting off the trade of neutrals with her enemies, alike violent and unjust, will no doubt end in similar disappointment. Let us hope that it will be abandoned, and that ultimate rupture will be avoided—but let us also contemplate the possibility of the contrary and prepare our minds seriously for the unwelcome event.

AMERICUS.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

A Swedish Barque, in 70 days from Gibraltar, has arrived at Marcus Hook, with the Americans released from captivity at Algiers.

Yesterday arrived at the Hook, the brig Tryal, Capt. Knox, from Hamburg. We have received papers by this vessel—but none later than the 14th of November.

A small ship from Port-au-Prince, and a large white bottom ship, are also arrived in the Delaware—names unknown.

The ship Fame, Jones, in 68 days from London, is arrived at Marcus Hook.—Captain Jones (when 6 days out) spoke admiral Elphinstone, from the Cape of Good Hope, with a Dutch sloop of war: admiral Elphinstone knew nothing of a Spanish war, until he met the Fame, although he had boarded a Spanish frigate the day before.—In the Fame came ten passengers.

NORFOLK, January 26.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Betsey, captain Timothy Baker, 21 days from St. Martins. The captain informs, that 10 sail of Americans had been carried into that port previous to his sailing; some of which were condemned, some under, and others waiting for trial—among whom we are enabled to state the following:

Ship Sally, of New-York, captain John Bayne, from Demarara bound home—vessel and cargo condemned.

Brig Mary, of New-York, captain Beattie, from Barbadoes to Turk's-Island—waiting for trial.

Brig ——, of Sheepscut, (Mass.) capt. Crawford, from St. Bartholomews to Georgia—waiting for trial.

Schooner ——, of Newbern, (N. C.) Captain Tinker, had cleared out from St. Martins to St. Bartholomews—brought back by a privateer and waiting for trial.

Schooner Elizabeth, of Norwich, capt. Brown, from Demarara bound to New-York. Captain Brown detained in irons on board the privateer, and the schooner waiting the privateers arrival.

Left there, the sloop Jenny, captain Rogers, of Norfolk, put in there in distress, was selling her cargo.

Brig Sally, capt. Adams, of Wilmington, (Del.) selling her cargo.

Schr. Patty, Capt. Stafford, of Boston, selling her cargo.

Captain Baker also informs, that the American Indiaman, the Runsdick, of Providence, (R. I.) capt. J. Aborn, from the Isle of France, was captured by a French cruizer on the 26th December, and carried into St. Martins. On the 1st of January, at 3 o'clock in the morning, she was cut out by the Bermudian lugger Experiment, and carried off.

The above brig Betsey was taken by a French cruizer on her passage from Wells (Mass.) to Cape Francois, carried into St. Martins, and vessel and cargo condemned; the Captain and crew were plundered of their ventures and cloaths: the brig was bought in by the captain on account of the owners.

Came passenger in the brig Betsey, Captain John Hall, of the schooner Rebecca of Baltimore, (captured and carried into St. Martin's) who also informs, that he was plundered of every thing he had, by the prize-master and crew put on board his vessel, and part of his crew put on board a prison ship, who were obliged to work in the day-time, and at night were put in irons.

Yesterday arrivd the brig Bell, Captain Jeffray, 21 days from Cape Nichola Mole—informs,

That the brig Peggy, Capt. Kilby, of and bound to Philadelphia, from Port-au Prince, was taken by a French privateer of 12 guns, in Caucus passage; afterwards re-taken by a British man of war, and is now in Mole St. Nicholas. Captain Kilby was detained on board the privateer.

Also, that a ship from Salem was taken by a French privateer to windward of Turk's Island passage,—a British sloop of war heaving in sight, the Frenchman quitted her, and rounding too under her stern, poured in several broadsides, which wounded four of her men. The sloop of war carried her into the Mole.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Barbara, Capt. Joseph White, jun. in 18 days from the Havanna; by her we learn that the owner of the ship Golden Age, (mentioned as captured in our paper of the 9th inst.) had given security for the vessel and cargo and was to sail in a day or two. The Spaniards would not allow her condemnation in the Havanna, and her papers had been sent on to St. Domingo.

Yesterday put back in distress the brig Patty, Capt. Lee, having sprung a leak on her passage from this port to Londonderry.

Jan. 21, spoke the schr. Success, of Beverly, capt. Foster, 55 days out, who informed that he had fallen in with the brig Thomas, captain Israel Done, then 75 days out from Jamaica; and the sloop Nancy, captain Isaac Ellick, from Antigua for Baltimore; both of which capt. F. supplied with provisions. They had lost two hands.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 31.

Captain Wattles, of the Paragon, arrived here yesterday from Martinique and St. Thomas', the latter place he left the 5th instant.

Captain Wattles left several American vessels at St. Thomas', amongst which were some that put in there in distress, of this description is the schooner Cornelia, Thomas, from Jamaica to New-York—she had been out 93 days—Also, a ship commanded by Capt. Seawood, from Surinam, and a ship of New-Bedford, Capt. Toby, from Amsterdam.

The day after Capt. Wattles left St. Thomas' he was boarded by a French privateer, of 14 guns, and treated politely.

Capt. Watts, arrived at Annapolis, in 19 days from St. Martins, makes mention of the capture of the above vessel, but not of her having been cut out by the English. He says she was the property of Clark and Nightingale, of Providence; and that her cargo was valued at 200,000l.

NEWPORT, Jan. 24.

Last Wednesday arrived here the ship America, Olney, in 11 days from Charleston. Capt. Olney informs that the ship Three Friends, Capt. Bradley, of Boston, in coming over the bar about half an hour before him, and just before night, struck; and from the tempestuousness of the weather he is apprehensive the vessel and crew must have been totally lost.

PURSUANT to a Reslove of the Board of Trustees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerset County, and State of Maryland,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the office of Principal Teacher in the said school is vacant.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the higher Greek and Latin Classics, Geography, and the Mathematics, with such other branches of literature as are usually taught in such schools, would meet with liberal encouragement, and, it is believed, would obtain a very eligible settlement. For the present, the Trustees would be willing to contract with a person capable of taking charge of a Grammar School.

As this Institution is provided with buildings sufficient to accommodate the principal and his family, and from seventy to eighty boys; a library, an excellent philosophical and mathematical apparatus, globes, maps, &c; has respectable funds, and is situated in a plentiful and agreeable part of the country; nothing seems wanting to make it rank among the most useful seminaries in this part of the Union, but a suitable character to preside in it.

Proposals may be addressed to the subscriber, in Princess-Anne, in the neighborhood of the Academy, or to Doctor MARTIN L HAYNIE, No 83, north Third-street, Philadelphia, or to the Printer hereof.

EZEKIEL HAYNIE.

January 20. Feb. 7. tu&f 8w

A PARCEL OF VERY FINE

St. Croix Sugars and Rum,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, and LAGUIRA HIDES,

For Sale by

Feb. 7.—§2w *JAMES YARD.*

TO BE SOLD,

The Time of a smart, active, young

Negro Wench,

BETWEEN 13 and 14 years of age, and just had the small pox. For terms, apply at Mr. WILLIAM BAXTER's, in south Front-street, No. 312, below Almond-street.

February 7 §4

BOSTON, January 27.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Address to the President.

Yesterday Mr. Cooper moved the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House to draft a respectful address to President WASHINGTON—expressive of the most perfect approbation of his administration—the extreme regret experienced on finding our country about to be deprived of his eminent services, and our fervent wishes that he may find the most perfect happiness in his retirement. Mr. Cooper observed, he should have made this motion in the last session—had not the haste with which that session was closed prevented him—he had experienced an anxiety that *Massachusetts* should have *taken the lead* in testifying the gratitude that the labors of that great man for the public good, had impressed on every feeling heart; but as several legislatures, actuated by a spirit of commendable emulation, had seized an earlier moment to prefer their addresses, it was now our duty to *follow* these virtuous examples.

The motion passed unanimously; and Messrs. Williams, Otis and Eustis, were appointed on the part of the House.

The LYCEUM, for free Debate,

In Mr. Poor's School Room, Cherry street, between Third and Fourth Streets, North.

Adjourned Question.

On Wednesday evening, the 8th February, will be continued the debate on the following question—

"Ought a Representative in a Republican Government to act on important measures from the result of his own judgment, or from the will of his Constituents legally expressed?"

The chair will be taken at 7 o'clock.

Admittance for ladies and gentlemen, 1-8th of a dollar.

February 7. §2

Dr. Perkins

INFORMS the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days, at the Indian Queen, in 4th street. He will be happy to wait on any persons in this city, between the hours of 9 and 1, who wish to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of his

PATENT METALLIC POINTS,

And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor: the instruments, and the right of using them, are for sale at his lodgings.

Subjoined, are Extracts from a Pamphlet, containing many remarkable cases, attested by characters of the highest respectability.

Extracts from Letters to the Author of the Metallic Discovery.

PIERPONT EDWARDS, Esq. District Attorney for the state of Connecticut.

New-Haven, October 7, 1796.

Dear Sir,

I should have written you last week, had I then been able to ascertain certain facts, the rumour of which I had heard. A Mrs. Beers, a near neighbour to me, the wife of Eben Beers, and daughter of captain Samuel Huggins, of this town, had been, for fourteen weeks, exceedingly distressed with the Rheumatism, to such a degree that for fourteen weeks previous to the 29th of last month, she had not been able to walk across the room even with crutches, save only once, when she made out with the assistance of crutches to hobble part of the way across her room. On the 29th of September last, she procured a set of your metallic substances, and in less than an hour after she had begun to use them, in the manner directed by you, she rose from her chair, and walked about her house, and on the next day she went abroad to her neighbours, having thrown aside her crutches. I have this day paid her a visit in company with her father, and Timothy Jones, Esq. who lives in the street where she resides and directly opposite to her residence, and with Capt. Abel Burrett, who is her next neighbor, and lives within eight yards of her door. I requested her to relate her case over in their presence, which she did, and these gentlemen all with one voice, supported, from their own knowledge, her story. It is a duty which you owe yourself and the world to promulge this event.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
PIERPONT EDWARDS.

N. B. She says her fever has left her, her appetite has returned, and she is in a fair way to be restored to perfect health.

February 7. d1weotf

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On TUESDAY, February, 7th,

At 7 o'clock, will be delivered

The EFFECTS of *AMBITION* and *GUILT*,

Exemplified in the character of

Satan,

As displayed by MILTON,

With Recitations of the most striking of his speeches and soliloquies, and moral and critical observations on the character and the author.

On Thursday,

The above subject continued, and exemplified in the Fall of Man.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

Peter Borger,

No. 129 Mulberry-Street,

HAS imported by the brig Tryal, captain Robert Knox, and the Good Friends, captain Smith, from Hamburg,

7000 Empty French bottles,
200 do demijohns,
246 do. filled with beans and lentils,
100 Hand Engines,
100 Ps. Platillas,
200 White Rolls—

—ALSO—

Several boxes with decanters and tumblers, half pint, pint and quarts—one invoice of Nuremberg toys—containing snuff-boxes, looking-glasses, &c.

100,000 Quills of different qualities,
150 Boxes Window Glass. 7-9 9-11 11-12.

—ON HAND—

10 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
4 do. Brandy,
200 Cases best Holland Gin,
200 Boxes Red Wine, containing 12 bottles each,
One bale of Flannels assorted, and
80 Ps. Cloth,
Fresh Prunes in boxes and barrels.

February 7. tu & fr

All Persons having Demands

Against the Estate of the late Thomas Franklin, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL PLEASANTS, WALTER FRANKLIN, or SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN, } Executors.

January 24th, 1796. eo2w

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

January 12. tuasf

Elegant Bruſſels & Turkey Carpeting,

For ſale by George Dobſon, No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.
December 15. dtf

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,
Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will tak freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.
October 31. d

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,
Cuthbert Riggs, maſter.
Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for ſale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well aſſorted
3 Bales Iriſh Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruſſia Matts.
Alſo,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.
November 11, 1796, tawtf

FOR SALE,

The ſchooner ORION,

SHE is between eighteen months and two years old; her frame is of the beſt of W. Oak; ſhe is a faithful-built veſſel—handſomely finiſhed off—and well found in every particular: is ready to receive a cargo and can be put to Sea without any expence on her Hull, ſails, or rigging. She ſtows 600 barrels, has a handſome cabin and ſteerage, and a half deck which will ſtow ſeventy-five or eighty barrels. She is a faſt ſailing veſſel—has been newly cauiked, graved and painted, and put in thorough good repair in every reſpect; her inventory may be ſeen by applying to the captain on board ſaid ſchooner, laying at Mr. John Wilcocks's wharf, between Cheſnut and Walnut Street, where ſhe at any time may be thoroughly examined by thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe.

The terms of ſale may be known by applying to Samuel Smith, ſhip broker, No. 86, South Front Street.
Feb. 4. dtf.

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*
SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,
Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat out-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to
Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,
27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few cheſts Manchester goods well aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black ſewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.
Nov. 7. tth&ftf

FOR SALE AT WILLIAM PRIESTMAN'S
No. 15 ſouth Fifth-ſtreet,

Between Market and Cheſnut Streets,
A Quantity of Plain Gold Watches; Gold enamel'd & ornamented with pearls; Silver and metal ditto, by the firſt makers in London and Paris; a Time-Piece by Arnold; plain gold by Mudge & Dutton; ſeveral diamond and diamond & pearl lockets, rings, ear-rings, &c; about 60 lb. of Scotch thread; double-barrel'd guns, in caſe, by Manton; quantity of plated table, tea, and night plated candleſticks, branches, &c. 46 volumes of Law-Books, in one lot, moſtly reports, folio, ſcarce and valuable books; books of Prints;—amongſt which are Martyn on Shells, Statue da Roſſi, Calmet's Dictionnaire de Bible, Johnſon's Poets, 75 vols. Baſkerville's Addiſon, 4 vols. Biographia Britannica, Opere de Machiavelli, Ruins of Balbec, Blair's Chronology, Plinii Hiſtorica Naturalis, Montfaucon's Antiquities, State Trials, Evelyn's Silva, Poſtlewayte's Dictionary, Rittrattii duomini illuſtri Toſcani, Oeuvres de Bayle, Caracci.
January 31 §

FOR SALE,

At Whiteſides' Tea Ware-Houſe,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, } Freſh Teas. { Hyſon Skin. Souchong, Bohea
Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

50 Dollars Reward.

LOST, laſt evening, between eight and nine o'clock, as the ſubſcriber was going to his houſe at the Falls of Schuylkill, from the houſe of his father-in-law, Mr. Francis Stewart, in Sugar-alley, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, above Market-ſtreet,

A black POCKET-BOOK,

Containing 1190 *Dollars, in Bank-Notes*
From 5 to 100 Dollars each,

One of which was of the Branch-Bank of New-York, and ſeveral papers, ſuch as receipts and orders.—The road the ſubſcriber took, was the Falls road, croſſing at the Upper Ferry.

Whoever finds the above Pocket-Book, and returns it to the ſubſcriber at the Falls, or to his father-in-law, mr Stewart, living in Sugar Alley, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES HAFFY.
Feb. 3. §.

Bank of Pennſylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of ſixteen dollars on each ſhare was declared for the laſt 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inſt.

JONATHAN SMITH, Caſhier.
Jan. 3. dtf.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spaniſh Brown } in hhds
For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 §

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for ſale at No. 23, South Third-ſtreet.
November 5. §

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.
December 22, 1796. d2m

In order to comply with contracts, I will ſell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,

A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Frederickſburg, beginning oppoſite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-ſtreet, and running up to the croſs ſtreet leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-ſtreet. This ſquare I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-ſtreet, and 12 on Sophia-ſtreet. Nine of thoſe on Caroline-ſtreet I have leaſed on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaſer could enhance the value of by building ſmall houſes, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the ſpring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their coſt than large buildings. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.
Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7th J.d4w

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-ſtreet,

Has juſt received, per Eagle, Capt. Foſdick, via London, an aſſortment of
Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.
December 15. §

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore advertiſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not ſooner ſold.
January 4 §

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thouſand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank ſome days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffenſive; travels looſe, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greateſt curioſity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be ſeen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may ſee him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be reſumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as ſoon as the weather will permit.
December 31 d

Second Ball.

New Cotilions, Scotch Reels, Contre Dances and a new Quadrille.

MESS. *FRANCIS & BYRNE* beg leave to inform their ſcholars, friends and the public in general, that their ſecond Ball for this ſeaſon will be on Tueſday the 7th of February, at O'Ellers's Aſſembly-Room,—and in addition to their new Cotilions and Reels, will be introduced an entire new QUADRILLE, compoſed by Mr. Byrne.

Meſſ. Francis and Byrne propoſe to give gratuitous attendance at their School-Room, for the inſtruction of thoſe ladies and gentlemen in their new dances, who mean to honor the ball-room with their preſence,—attendance for this purpoſe after their ſchool hours, on Tueſdays and Thurſdays.

Tickets to be had of Meſſ. Francis and Byrne, No. 70 north Eighth-ſtreet or at O'Ellers's Hotel. Ladies are requeſted to apply to their female friends, ſcholars of Meſſ. F. & B. or as above, at their reſidence.

N. B. The new dances will not infringe upon the uſual routine of the evening.

The days of teaching, for their young pupils, are Thurſdays and Saturdays, from three o'clock in the afternoon, 'till ſix---and on Tueſdays and Thurſdays, from ſix 'till nine, for thoſe of a more advanced age.

*** Private Tuition as uſual.
January 28 2aw

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennſylvania.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the directors have declared a dividend of THIRTY DOLLARS per ſhare, on the buſineſs of the laſt ſix months: which will be paid to the ſtockholders or their legal repreſentatives, after the 10th inſtant.

SAM. W. FISHER, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Feb. 2d, 1797. dt10th.

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentiſt to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the

Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.

*** He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth-ſtreet.
November 26. tts

Waſhington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from the Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz. 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,		20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,008
To be raiſed for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(*Signed*) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 25,000		40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 15,000		30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & caſh 10,000		20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000		10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000		10,000
1 caſh prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe prawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are old off.---The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient number of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may continue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the ſhort ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

**§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

SALES AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.
ON TUESDAY NEXT,

THE 7th inſtant, at 12 o'clock at noon, will be ſold at the Cuſtom-Houſe, for payment of duties, 40 Pipes of genuine

London Particular Madeira Wine,

By WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marſhal.
Marſhal's Office, Philadelphia, February 4th, 1797.

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his profeſſional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a ſingle volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for ſeveral years paſt have in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the moſt extenſive collection of the lateſt Engliſh and Iriſh Editions ever imported into this country, are publiſhed, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addreſſed to G. D. in writing from any diſtance ſhall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,
A convenient LOFT, near Market-Street Wharf.
ov.8. tu&f3w

A CARD.

If Monſieur G. H. SOHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June laſt, and arrived at Boſton about the middle of Auguſt, in the ſchooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requeſted to call on Joſeph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will give him ſome information of importance.
December 24, 1796. §

Mr. Pickering's Letter.

This Day Publiſhed,
AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,
Price three eighths of a Dollar.

THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 4. 6t

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Coſſaes
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/3
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/3 to 9/7

And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.
January 13. §

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Poſt Roads, will be received until the firſt day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleſton, S. C. by Jackſonboro' and Cooſahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleſton every Tueſday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wedneſday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleſton the next Tueſday and Friday by noon.

Propoſals for this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Savannah.

2. From Cooſahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Cooſahatchy every Thurſday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Cooſahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Propoſals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Poſt-maſter General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed by contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate the alteration deſired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without ſuch alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſt Maſter General.

General Poſt Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1797.
Jan. 16. 2aw6w.

Pennſylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch Share-holders as as have not paid their aſſeſſments on their ſhares—to pay the ſame immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the ſame within thirty days from the 4th of February, inſtant, the ſeveral forfeitures will be ſtrictly exacted, in conformity to the 21ſt article of aſſociation.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.
Feb 2. 4— §10

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.
Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjoram
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Graſs, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,
Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city.
The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.
Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.
Dec. 17 §

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]